THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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[For the Mountaineer.]

YOUNG AMERICA.

Liberty's the freeman's glory!
Touch it, and you touch his life;
Let the foe be young or hoary,
Keen will be the fight, and gory,
Ere he yields in slavery's strife.
Mind! his soul is great and noble,
Count the cost before you trouble;
Mark, his children, and his wife.

Touch his honor, and a hero
Darts upon you ere you know;
Soon you'll find unto your sorrow:
"Pay to day, and trust to-morrow,"
Is his motto in each blow!
While the tyrant foeman stammers
'Neath the weight of his sledge-hammers,
Till he welt'ring lays him low.

Freely bounds his unchained spirit,
Careless where he lives or dies!
Truth's reward he strives to merit,
And fair Liberty inherit,
Free from traitors, pimps, and spies,
Loving, shielding all around him!
[illegible]
To this land of paradise!

JOHN LYON.

[For the Mountaineer.]

AN ESSAY ON POETRY.

BY JOHN LYON.

Poetry, the subject of the following remarks, is one which has engrossed the attention of all ages, and has been cultivated more or less by all classes, learned, or illiterate. It is supposed by many to be the natural offspring of what is called genius, or a gift which some possess uncommon in their nature, above the general order of intelligence among mankind.

Poetry, however, taken in a more critical view, is no more a gift of natural endowment than music, eloquence, or oratory, or any other acquisition which the taste, fancy or desire may have led those who have acquired any of the above accomplishments to attain.

Many possess the natural powers of musical intonation, who never made any advance in the science of music. So it is with poetry. Eloquence may be said to be the music of letters and words, by which we are enabled to speak fluently. Oratory embraces time, force and expression, the use of words, as well as gesture, in the rounding of periods, and forming climaxes. These are the laws of declamation, all of which require physical organs adapted to the end to which they are applied; while poetry flowing from ideality, embraces all that the orator may use by art, which are so combined together, that it would be difficult to draw a direct line of separation between the one and the other. The ideas of the poet and orator being the same in taste, feeling and character, although the poet may have little rhetorical expression, and the orator less powers to measure metrical composition, yet the ideas in recitation are as requisite to be understood by him as they were in the composer.

In olden times, all those who professed poetry, were generally musicians and declaimers; hence the harp, lute, or lyre are in our own day often mention ed in connection with poetry, as instruments more figurative than real, from the fact of their actual use in early times, by those who followed the recitative or musical, as a profession; indeed, we have only to trace back to the more remote ages of the now most civilized nations to find, that all of them had their poets, who sang their loves, joys, and sorrows over their marriages, conquests, deaths or defeats, or their games, festivals or tournaments, when no other historic means could be employed to commemorate their national achievements. Poetry then, must be viewed as the most primitive developement of literature (if it can be called by that name), inasmuch as the other acquirements which have been noticed were the result of more refined ages, when the power of letters and words was understood and practised. To come to a more accurate conclusion we would require to go as far back as the days of Homer, and from his epic poetry, learn the traditions and legends of his time in his inimitable descriptions, gathered from the scraps and songs of less intelligent authors, who sang of wars, and victories won, by the supposed gods of their mystical creation, before him. From this it is clearly obvious that poetry is not the production of education, but the natural developement of expression.

It seems to be a wise provision made for us by the gods, in our nature, although dimmed, and almost obliterated in consequence of our degeneracy, to speak in happy illustrative language. We can only have a correct idea of this truth, by looking back to the first poets and declaimers on record—men and women, unlearned in the rules of grammatical construction, who have composed the most beautiful pieces, which stand as models of the best composition, down through a series of more than four thousand years.

The Indian tribes who inhabit these valleys of the mountains, are a fair specimen of what all other savages or barbarous nations have been in all ages of the world, before they have attained to a knowledge of letters, or the art of writing. They have their war songs, their rejoicings mingled with the song and dance, their songs commemorative of their warrior chiefs, their victories, their nation, and their ancestry. Indeed they have no other way or method of retaining a history of their national glory and achievements, than by this simple and natural process derived from their natural developement, and the crude arrangement of their ideas. Poetry may be said to be the first transposal of reflection, or conveyance of unwritten thought from father to son, and from one generation or age to another, known by the name of legend and tradition. No verbal prose commuication could be so well rehearsed, nor so well remembered; rhyme, verse or blank lives longer on the memory, and is more easily acquired. Hence, the savage, barbarous, and semicivilized nations have all had their poets to commemorate in song, what they desired should be committed from father to son, as the bye-gone memory of their past deeds. Rules and legends of ancient date were all of a poetic caste, and although many of them are not set forth in rhyme, yet they are all in measured verse. For example, Joseph and his brethren, the poems of Ossian, and in general all the Celtic tales, savor of this description. "Give me," said one English author, "the songs of any nation, whose language we are acquainted with, and it will be easy to tell you their history, morality and refinement, their degradation and the consequences thereof."

It is a well known fact, that poetry when properly directed inspires in the breast a love of country, whether native or adopted; it stimulates the slave with a love of freedom, and freemen with heroic valor. It clothes the rusticity of life with the robes of innocence, makes social conviviality burst its sides with laughter, and imprints a never-to-be-forgotten veneration on the minds of the religious. In truth, nothing in the shape of literature ever has left, or will leave such an indelible impression on the minds of any people, of the past, present, or future, as that of poetry!

The only reason we can advance in proof of this, is, that all men and women are, more or less, developed with the same physical organization, including similar feelings, sentiments, passions, tastes, and desires; so that poetry instead of being an extraordinary and rare gift, is the common endowment of the whole human family, savage, barbarous, or civilized. It is laid in the constitution of man as the basis of all that is great, grand, or beautiful in oratory, eloquence or composition. Learning may refine it, but can never produce it as an art. It takes the precedence of all other forms of language. Nothing can illustrate this idea more vividly than the history of the Latter-day Saints. Gathered as they are from the four quarters of the earth, and that too without the advantages of a liberal education, they are nevertheless filled with the spirit of poetry. The songs of Zion have been sung in every country under heaven, the life of Joseph and his martyrdom, the coming forth of the priesthood, the building of an Holy Temple. The exodus, the triumphs of the First Presidency, and the establishment of the saints in the Rocky Mountains, all these, and a countless number of other songs, are as popular and as inspiring as the songs of any people upon the earth. They may be rude when compared with the classical refinement of modern nations. Still they will progress, and the day is not far distant, when they will equal, if not surpass, any other nation. We can number a few equal to some of the second rate, and one in particular whose spirit has given vent in songs of the deepest veneration, the purest sympathy and the most heaven-inspiring philosophical devotion.

To conclude, we believe poetry to be the undisguised language of truth, whether it be expressed in the highest tones of imagination, eloquence, or in the monitones of the New Alphabet, or whether it be spoken by the Spirit of the Lord, like the songs of Deborah, Miriam, Mary, Elizabeth, David, Isaiah or Jeremiah, whether it be in praise, lamentation, panegyric, satire, reproof or devotion; nothing is so simple or primitive in its nature, so beautiful in its description, nor so sublime in its research. Music, eloquence, and oratory may influence the passions and waft the immortal spirit to the confines of heaven, but poetry opens the everlasting gates, and leads the soul far up the golden streets of the New Jerusalem.

If all that is grand, beautiful and glorious be the ornaments of celestial life, must not all those beings who are born, and who live for its enjoyments, be developed with the powers to appreciate the glories of eternity?

[From Gleason's Pictorial Ball Ship.]

AUNT NABBY'S STEWED GOOSE.

A YANKEE EXTRAVAGANZA.

It was Aunt Nabby's birthday, and she was bent upon having a stewed goose—stewed in onions, and with cabbage and salt pork to match.

'Pollijah,' said she to me, 'be'nt we got a goose about the farm?'

'No,' said I; 'we ate the old gander at Christmas, and he was the last of the Patriarchs.'

Aunt Nabby went down to Sue, who was getting breakfast.

'Susanna,' she said, 'the boys tells us how we be'nt got a goose in creation; now what shall we do?'

'Go without,' replied Susanna, with that amiable tone which, father said, had worn off her teeth close to the gums.

Aunt Nabby, however, was bent upon a goose; and when such a stiff person gets bent on anything, you may consider the matter settled; and I saw that a goose of some kind or other would be had at some rate.

'Here, you critter,' cried aunt Nabby, to the little black specimen of human frailty that was digging potatoes in the garden—'here, I want you to go along to the neighbors and borrow a goose.'

Cato laid down his hoe, got over the fence, and shovelled off on his pedestals to get a goose.

The first house Cato came to was that of Sam Soap; into the shop went the Yankeefied negro, and made a bow to Mr. Soap, who sat like a dignified Hindoo idol, busily engaged in patching an old blue coat with still older brown rags, and humming most mournfully the air of

'Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon.'

'Mr. Soap,' says Cato, 'haint got no goose nor nothin', haint ye, for aunt Nabby?'

Soap was a literal (not a literary) man, and so he called to his daughter, Propriety, who, having but one eye, was likewise called Justice—that is, by some who were classical.

'Pr'iety,' muttered he, 'gin Cato my goose.'

Pr'iety, like a good girl, took the broad flat-iron off the shelf, and telling Cato to be as 'careful as everlasting not to get it wet,' she wrapped it in a paper; and away went the web-footed mortal to deliver his charge to Susanna.

'My gracious, if that nigger haint got me an iron goose to stew!'

But nevertheless, as it was her business to stew the goose and ask no questions, at it she went; and pretty soon the tailor's treasure was swimming among the onions, carrots, cabbage and spice, all as nice as need be. After breakfast, aunt Nabby had gone abroad to ask in the neighbors, and when she came home, went to see how the goose came on.

'Is it tender, Susanna?' said she. Susanna smiled so sweetly, that the old house-clock in the corner next to the cupboard stopped and held up its hands.

'O, madam,' replied Susanna, 'it's so tender that I guess it wont be more tender arter bein' boiled.'

'And fat?'

'O, bless ye, it's so broad across the back!'

My aunt's mouth watered so that she was forced to look at Susanna to correct the agreeable impression.

Well, noon came, and the neighbors began to drop in. First came the parson, who, being a man of remarkable punctuality, took out his watch as he came in, and for the purpose of seeing how it chimed, he said, with the old clock, he walked into the kitchen, bade Miss Susanna good-day, hoped she continued well in body, and snuffed up the sweet flavors of the preparing sacrifice with expanded nostrils. Next to the minister came the squire; he opened the front door, and seeing no one but me—

'Pollijah,' said he, 'when'll that goose be done?—'cause I'm everlastin' busy settlin' that hay-mow case, and I'd like to know.'

'Ready now, squire,' answered the parson, opening the kitchen door, 'and walk in, and let us have a little chat.'

The squire entered, and he and the minister had a considerable spell of conversation about the hay-mow case.

Just then in came the deacon; and after him the sexton, and so on, till pretty much all the aristocratic democrats of the village had assembled. And then in bustled aunt Nabby, awful fine, I can tell you; and then Susanna and Cato to bring in the dinner; and while they were doing that, the company all took a stiff grog, by way of appetite, and then stroked down their faces and looked at the table. There was a pig roasted and stuffed, and a line of veal, and two old hens, and an everlasting sight of all kinds of sarce, and pies, and puddings, doughnuts and cider; and above at the head of the table, the dish in which lay the hero of the day, 'that ar goose,' smothered in onions, and utterly hid beneath the load of carrots and cabbages. The squire flourished his fork, and pounced upon the pig; the deacon tackled to at the veal; while the sexton went seriously to work to exhume a piece of pork from an avalanche of beans. The minister, with a spoon, gently stirred away a few carrots and onions, in hopes of thus coming to the goose.

'It smells remarkably fine,' says he to aunt Nabby.

'It's particularly fat and tender,' she replied. 'I picked it myself from a whole heap.'

And still the minister poked, till at last the spoon grated upon a surface.

'A skewer, I guess;' and plunging his fork into the onion mass, he struggled to raise the iron handle, with which he had joined issue.

'Bless me,' cried Nabby, what's that ar?'

'I should judge,' said the squire, that was an old goose.'

'Gracious me!' exclaimed the deacon.

Still the minister struggled, and still the goose resisted (aunt Nabby grew nervous;) and the more the minister would struggle, the more the goose wouldn't come. I saw my aunt's eyes dilating—pounce, just when the minister thought he had conquered the enemy, my aunt's claw drove through the onions, and dragging forth the tailor's goose held it at arm's length before the company. The squire had just raised the pig upon his fork, when seeing my aunt's discovery, he dropped it, and the dish was knocked to smash. The sexton had drawn his beans to the edge of the table; another pull as he saw the goose, and over it went. My aunt dropped the cause of this evil, and here went another plate.

The company dined elsewhere, and the next Sunday the minister declined preaching on account of a 'domestic misfortune.' My aunt Nabby soon after died, and the sexton buried her, observing as he did so, that 'she departed, the poor critter, in consequence of an iron goose and broken crockery.'

ILLUSTRATION OF LAW.

A good story was rife in our city, which serves to illustrate that 'possession is nine points of the law.' A is a rather sharp lawyer, and resides next door to B. The houses A and B occupy are similar in appearance, and as they adjoin, are esily mistaken by a comparative stranger. B being out of coal walks to the coal-market, purchases a load for $3 30, and sends it home. The man of whom he purchases it mistakes the residence of A for that of B, and dumps the coal in A's yard. The lawyer's man sees the coal in the yard and gets wheelbarrow and shovel and puts it into the cellar. B is in a 'peck of trouble' that his coal does not come, and goes out to find the man from whom he bought it.

'See here, my country friend, I bought a load of coal of you, and you have not delivered it,' says B, as soon as he had found the collier.

'You bought the load and paid for it, and I delivered it,' said the coal-dealer.

Here the thought struck B that he saw coal in his neighbor's (the lawyer's) yard, and immediately divined the mystery. He starts for the lawyer's office, and finding him in, thus accosted him:

'Mr. A, suppose you should buy a load of coal and the man should put it in the wrong yard, what would you require of the gentleman who appropriated the coal?'

'Well, sir,' said the lawyer, 'I should either make him return the coal or pay the amount I paid for the load.'

'Very well,' said Mr. B, just give me $3 30 and you can retain my load of coal in your cellar. The lawyer gently drew thirty cents from his pocket and handed it to B.

'What does this mean, Mr. A, you owe me three dollars more,' said the astonished B.

'Not at all,' said the lawyer, 'I charge three dollars for my advice.'

INGENIOUS INTRODUCTION.

A certain nobleman in France had the patronage of a small office, the salary of which, though far from being considerable, formed yet an object of ambition to a poor young fellow destitute of employment. To obtain this office he applied to an acquaintance whose name was M. de Ville, and who pretended to have some influence with the nobleman in question. The business was readily undertaken by M. de Ville, who promised to procure for his friend an introduction to the Duke. But the performance of this promise was dilatory in the extreme, and our young candidate's purse and his patience were equally exhausted. In this dilemma he resolved to do that for himself which he was tired of expecting from the friendship of his acquaintance. Seeing the Duke one day walking in the Mall, he suddenly stepped behind him, and familiarly slapped him on the shoulder, with the exclamation of "Ah! how do you do, my old friend?" The Duke turned round with astonishment, when his cunning intruder assuming all the marks of embarrassment and confusion on his countenance, begged pardon for his mistake. "I took you, sir," said he, "for M. de Ville, whom I have been looking for all over the Mall, as he is this day positively to introduce me to his Highness the Duke, a favor I have been expecting every day for nearly a month." The nobleman smiled at the seeming singularity of the adventure, and replied, "Pray what may be your business with his highness? I think I possess some influence." The other then explained his views and his wishes, producing testimonials of his character and abilities. Great men are generally fond of such adventures, and this one ended to the satisfaction of both parties; the young man obtained the situation, and fulfilled the duties of it with skill and integrity.

THE BOY AND THE BRICK.

A boy hearing his father say, "Twas a poor rule that wouldn't work both ways,' said, 'If father applies this rule about his work, I will test it in my play.'

So setting up a row of bricks, he tipped over the first, which striking the second, caused it to fall on the third, which overturned the fourth, and so on, until all the bricks lay prostrate.

'Well,' said the little boy, 'each brick has knocked down his neighbor. I only tipped one. Now I will raise one, and see if he will raise his neighbor.' He looked in vain to see them rise. 'Here, father,' said the boy, 'this is a poor rule that will not work both ways. They knock each other down, but will not raise each other up.'

'My son, bricks and mankind are alike made of clay, active in knocking each other down, but not disposed to help each other up.'

'Father,' said the boy, 'does the first brick represent the first Adam?'

The father replied: 'When men fall they love company, but when they rise, they love to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate below them.'

MISTAKING SIDES.

A Scottish advocate, who had drunk rather too freely, was called on unexpectedly to plead in a cause in which he had been retained. The lawyer mistook the party for whom he was engaged, and to the great amazement of the agent who had feed him, and the absolute horror of the poor client, who was in court, he delivered a long and fervent speech, directly opposite to the interests he had been called upon to defend. Such was his zeal, that no whispered remonstrance, no jostling of the elbow, could stop him in medio gurgite dicendi. But, just as he was about to sit down, the trembling solicitor in a brief note informed him, that he had been pleading for the wrong party. This intimation, which would have disconcerted most men, had a different effect on the advocate, who, with an air of infinite composure, resumed his oration. "Such, my lords," said he, "is the statement which you will probably hear from my learned brother on the opposite side in this cause. I shall now therefore beg leave, in a few words, to show your lordship how utterly untenable are the principles, and how distorted are the facts, upon which this very specious statement has proceeded." The learned gentleman then went over the whole ground, and did not take his seat until he had completely and energetically refuted the whole of his former pleading.

SATIRIST.

Satirist.—one who looks for praise from those he lampoons; who sets his own ill-natured judgment up as a standard by which to condemn all mankind. A [illegible] of the [illegible], and the revamper of old scandals.

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

"It should never be forgotten, that in a republican government offices are established and are to be filled, not to gratify private interests and private attachments, not as a means of corrupt influence or individual profit; not for cringing favorites or court sycophants; but for purposes of the highest public good; to give dignity, strength, purity, and energy to the administration of the laws. It would not, therefore, be a wise course to omit any precaution, which, at the same time that it should give to the President a power over the appointments of those who are, in conjunction with himself, to execute the laws, should also interpose a salutary check upon its abuse, acting by way of preventive as well as of remedy."—[Judge Story.

Our nation, or our government, acts at present like a reckless youth who grows up too soon to be what he calls a man; and yet as he assumes his majority throws away the most useful lessons of his boyhood. When we look for true republican sentiments, for the advocacy of the genuine principles of right, we can no longer open a modern volume with success. The days of bye-gones have to be recalled, and from the mouldering volumes of the dead we are compelled to cull honest opinions about honest government. For example, where is the politician so brave at the present time, as to advocate such sentiments as those expressed in our text? They are gone or silenced; buried in the breakers that bear the record of many a dismal, lamentable wreck.

And why is this? Hold on here. If we remember correctly, we said not long since that we did not believe in apologies; but like lawyers generally we have occasionally to recall a remark. We therefore do now make our apology. We beg pardon for speaking our honest sentiments. It is not fashionable; and we ought of course to bow to fashion or apologize.

This done, then, and our apologies honestly made, we proceed. What particular talents, qualifications and patriotism have entitled the present officers of Utah to appointments in preference to our own citizens? Is it right? Is it republican? Is it according to the principles upon which our government is founded? Or is it not the products of an old system of European despotism?

We do not intend to be too strenuous. We are willing to be governed by the principle of our text. But we want it strictly adhered to. Nay, we honestly demand that it shall be.

To begin; our Governor, by care or accident, was a good and honorable selection. With how much prejudice he came to Utah we know not. We believe, however, it governed him not, and that he has, till the present moment, acted as an honest upright man, and under the influence of those high-minded, fair-dealing principles, which it is scarcely even a compliment to attribute to him, because, we think, he has acted from a sense of simple duty. We wish him success. But yet we have an improvement to suggest. He will not take it amiss, we know, because we are American kings, and ought to speak. Do not allow yourself, Governor, to be run under in anything. No matter how big, nor how little, the chief or associate justice may be, who undertakes to trample on the rights of the citizens, do not permit it. You are their appointed, commissioned protector, and we ask you to be so in earnest.

Should McKenzie have been permitted to have gone to Camp Floyd? There was nothing right, reasonable, nor consistent about it. It was the introduction of a system of military tyranny which no high-minded American should ever be asked to submit to. We had—we have—a good jail in this county, and we have a brave and honest sheriff in Utah County. It is your duty to see the laws "FAITHFULLY EXECUTED." See to it, your Excellency. No judge can be a ministerial officer; nor ought he be permitted to assume the prerogatives. Such interferences of one class of officials with another are the most effectual obstructions to carrying out the principles of justice. The military system of our nation, we have some notion, is a questionable policy any way; but we will think of that hereafter. In the meantime it is best to keep them to their camp and their drillings. That it is not honorable to make common jailers of their field officers, everybody will admit. Nor is it a compliment to them to have our judiciary make their quarters with them. The price of board may be cheaper, and house-rent may be saved; but then what should be two or three thousand dollars a year compared with the reputation of the immaculate ermine?

Our Secretary; the disbursing officer of the government, the man who handles the public funds. For what reason was John Hartnett selected for that position? He may be an honest man. Yet we have thousands as honest in Utah. He may be a man of very superior learning, of extraordinary brains, of a high order of financial talent, and generally of extraordinary mental developments. Still we have an idea that we meet young fellows of our own wild mountain breed, every day, who can cope with him in all these qualifications. And why were not one of these selected? We wish to throw out no personal reflections. We deal with officials as such, and not with individuals. We have heard that there was an unprecedented system of economy introduced into the fitting-out of our legislative assembly last winter;—paper by the sheet, and inkstands by fractions. We approve of economy and shall advocate its extension. Still we want a strict account rendered, and the people, the sovereign people of the United States, who pay the bills and the salaries of their public servants, to have the plain account-current and all the vouchers spread out for their inspection. What say you, our friends in the District of Columbia? There is nothing wrong in that, is there?

Our Judiciary!—They are a variety. The Chief Justice is, doubtless, a pretty successful politician. He could most likely do a great deal at a Presidential election. But then we think—here we ought probably to beg pardon again—but we do think that he is a man of very ordinary ability. That he is a man of superior erudition we cannot for a moment suppose he will himself claim. That he is a man whose career has not entitled him to the universal respect of our citizens he has himself proved. He has made himself a citizen of Camp Floyd. He is not a federal judicial officer, but *de facto* an attachee of the army.

Judge Cradlebaugh has, by his own course, proven himself anything but a high-minded, unprejudiced judicial officer. He had it in his power to do us all good, by bringing offenders to justice.—But he threw off the sacred ermine and made grovelling politics the bench from which he undertook to administer justice.

Judge Sinclair is a young man of more than ordinary talent. We do not, we can not, conscientiously endorse his judicial course. But to say the worst about him, his official career has been superior to that of his associates. We believe in our hearts that were he severed from prejudice and baneful influence, he could and would do much good. The order and respect he commands in his court would do him honor anywhere. Although a very young man to fill such a position, the most prejudiced observer must admit that his labors in college have not been expended in vain, and that he is prepared, when he ascends the bench, with a fund of well-digested and hard-earned study that calls for the respect of his bar and the observing community. We are not particularly dissatisfied with his appointment. While we argue that a man of equal qualifications, who was an actual resident in Utah, should have the preference, we admit that Judge Sinclair could and would, if he had tried, commanded the respect and support of every honest man in the Territory.

Our Postmaster! The appointment was unconstitutional and illegal. He was not a resident when appointed, and, if he were the most honorable man in the United States, his appointment could not be sustained. In such a selection more than ordinary care should be taken. It is not only a matter of public importance, but the most sacred social rights are involved in it. Our foremost legal commentators have said plainly that postal appointments, if not made carefully and judicially, could and would work more effectually toward the breaking up of our social arrangments, than any other power of appointment in the nation.

Our Marshal!—We have no particular fault to find. We think friend Peter a pretty good fellow. And yet we have hundreds just as good and brave and honest. But he ought to be limited to his own federal duties. The laws of the Territory ought to be respected, and in territorial business, our Marshals and Sheriffs should be acknowledged and sustained by the courts. Let this system be carried out; let our officers be respected, and there is not a rogue in the territory but will be arraigned and punished as his crimes deserve!

What say you, Americans? anything wrong in all that? If there is, show us where and bring your proofs!

SURGICAL!—We have learned of several important cases of surgery being performed during the past week. The few hints received induce the belief that they have been such as would call into requisition the best skill of Edinburgh, or even of our own favorite Dublin. But why do not our medical friends come around with their communications? They know, as well as we do, that the citizens of Utah have been looked upon by the uninformed as dupes and fanatics, and that the Territory has been pronounced devoid of superior professional talent apart from adventuring importations. They know too, as well as we do, that such impressions and opinions are wrong; and why do they not assist us in correcting the errors?

We have upon our record this week, a case which, in our opinion, is one of most egregious mal-practice. We refer to that of Mrs. Webb. Why not come out, our professional friends, and assist us in rooting out quackery in every form! If men wish to practice medicine, let them take the pains and time to study. If they wish to be barristers or attorneys, let them look at their books and prepare themselves. Let the principle but once go abroad amongst us that men who make professions must toil to be proficient, and we will see idlers, who deal carelessly with human life and tamper with the purses of clients, becoming scarce in our midst, or otherwise unnoticed and without a fee.

THE DESERET NEWS.—This paper comes to us this week in a new livery; and on the editorial page we find an acknowledgment of the receipt of a new font of brevier from Messrs. Ladew, Peers & Co., of St. Louis. The old type, for the future, the editor thinks, may be used for a better purpose. Judge, misquotations you will excuse. Lawyers seldom make them.

PERSONAL.—We regret to inform our readers, that our old friend Hosea has, through a press of other business, found it necessary to withdraw his name from the responsibilities of our enterprise. He has not, however, entirely abandoned us; and although a strong prop is taken from the off side of our load, he has agreed to help us bear our burden still. Success and a wider field of usefulness to Hosea.

PERSONAL.—After a pleasant interview with Lord Grosvenor, the other day, we were sorry to learn that his lordship curtailed his visit in our midst, and with the fit-out of an old-fashioned mountaineer, started on the 13th for China, via San Francisco. His lordship, we are pleased to say, possessed more than an ordinary fund of good sense, as well as a knowledge and experience of the world, democratic and aristocratic.

SAVE YOUR CROPS.—We hear daily of "cattle being in the corn last night." Make good fences and keep them out. There are men who have lived in this city for nine or ten years, and have not yet fenced their city lots.

EX-JUDGE DRUMMOND.—We learn, from the "Portland Advertiser," that the veritable Judge Drummond, from Utah, is lecturing the New Englanders, on their "wild vagaries, and unnatural, mental and moral monstrosities;" on their isms, crafts, niggerology, murders, &c., committed by putting men and women to death for an ism or a craft. "Consistency is a jewel" which the scoundrel Drummond never possessed for one hour since he was permitted to obtrude his corrupt and polluted soul upon society, or introduce a common harlot as Mrs. D. to the bar and courts of Utah. W. W. Drummond's stump speechifying need not cause fear in any political party.

COURT HOUSE.—We were agreeably surprised, a day or two since, on visiting the County Court House, to find that the rooms for court purposes in the building were being so neatly finished. The Judge and commissioners have made a wise selection in Col. R. T. Burton, our sheriff, as superintendent of that building.

RAIN.—We were favored with another gentle shower on Tuesday night. For these early fall rains, are not farmers thankful? They will bring up their fall wheat, if sown.

SCHOOLS.—It affords the patrons of Mrs. Cook pleasure to know that she will open her school again on Monday next. See advertisement.

THE GLOBE.—It affords us real pleasure to say that our friend David keeps up his long established character as a host. Like any straight-forward, honest business man, he commands and does not beg patronage. There is still a deficiency. He needs some quiet, retired bed-rooms, and a parlor or two, fitted up according to his own good taste. What say you, friend Dave? Can't you fit us up a sanctum, wherein our devil may nudge our elbow and bellow "copy!"

LOCAL NEWS.

SHOT.—We have been informed that Mr. David Fullmer, of this city, mistaking him for an orchard plunderer, shot a son of a Mr. Bird, on Wednesday night, in his orchard. The wounds, we learn, are not dangerous, being made with wheat, and only about skin deep in the side and arm.

ARRIVALS.—The trains of Captains Neslen and Stevenson's emigrant companies arrived safely; the former on Thursday evening, and the latter on Friday evening. Captain Neslen's train comprised fifty-one wagons with near four hundred persons. Captain Stevenson's train comprised fifty-four wagons and about three hundred and fifty persons. The emigrants appeared in excellent spirits.

Captain Stevenson left the Missouri river June 26. He divided his company on the Big Sandy for better feed. He passed in Echo Kanyon Rodgers & Co.'s merchant trains, sixteen wagons, crippled by loss of cattle; also passed Evan and Young's train on the Big Mountain. With Captain Stevenson's company came Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse, from New York. Welcome to Utah, all our friends!

MORE OF THE INDIAN MASSACRES.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Thos. Todd, a wagon-master, informs us that he had in his charge the remnant of the company who recently fell victims to Indian barbarity, consisting of four young men, two ladies and four children, who were destitute of even a blanket.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

FRIDAY, Sept. 3, 8 a.m.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The cases of Henry Macaulay vs. Chas. S. Clark; Perry & Co. vs. Wm. Laughly & Gammel; John Steward vs. Charles Harrison; John Hutchison vs. Howe; Edwin D. Webb vs. Washington Jolly, and others were called.

Case of John G. Irwin vs. John M. Butler. "An appeal from the Probate Court of Cedar county."

In answer to the motion to dismiss for two causes—

1. "That said defendant, Butler, had no interest in the land that could be conveyed by 'mortgage deed.'"

2. The Probate Court had no jurisdiction to hear, try, or determine this action.

The Judge said: In determining this motion the court will judicially take notice that the title to lands in this Territory is in "the United States." Individuals without having any right or title to the land, have entered upon, improved and cultivated the soil, with knowledge of the owner; but they have no such interest in them as can be transferred by deed or mortgage. The naked possession can be transferred only by delivery to another, and it may or may not be indented by deed—but a party in possession can only be dispossessed by the government of the United States unless the relation of landlord and tenant exists. In this case there is no such relation. This mortgage is therefore void as a security for the debt, and cannot be enforced against the mortgaged property; but it does not as I think follow that this cause should for that reason be dismissed, for under the acts of the Territorial Legislature, I am of opinion that the Probate Court might have given judgment for the mortgage debt against the mortgagor, although the security was void—if they had common law and chancery jurisdiction—and this brings me to consider the second point urged for the dismissal of this cause.

The Judge remarked that the Territorial Legislature, as far as it had the power, had made the Probate Courts the superior tribunals of the the country, giving them exclusive power in several instances, and among others that of selecting jurors, and judging of their qualifications. In some matters the Probate Courts had concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts, and were by law always open.

Means for holding District Courts, and the fees for officers and witnesses in such courts, were subject to the pleasure of the Probate Courts, and that if the Organic Act authorized the Legislature to confer such powers on the Probate Court, the District Court must submit.

The Judge then read the 9th section of the Organic Act, which, he said, vested the entire judicial power of the Territory in four different tribunals—Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justice of the Peace. Determining the qualifications of jurors was a judicial act. Creating another tribunal, and investing in it powers belonging to others, violated the Organic Act. Supreme and District Courts had common law and chancery power. The Act did not give such powers to the Probate Courts. Congress could not intend to create two tribunals with concurrent powers, or it would have been specified. There was no necessity for such tribunals. Supreme and District Courts had common law and chancery powers, the powers of Probate Courts were limited to the probate of wills and testaments, the administration of decendent estates, etc. The Territorial Legislature could create another Supreme Court with the powers therof, as well as a tribunal with District Court powers. Congress conferred the jurisdiction of these tribunals. In the exercise thereof, the Legislature had power to impose certain limits, as for instance, in the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace not exceeding $100. The Legislature could limit that sum to $50, &c The Territorial Legislature could as consistently create another legislative or executive department of the government, with the powers thereof, as to create judicial tribunals. Congress evidently intended, in the judicial tribunals, a regular gradation from the highest to the lowest in the order named — Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and justices of the peace. Congress created the courts and conferred their powers. The Territorial Legislature could only regulate the mode in which those powers should be exercised; it could not give nor take away the jurisdiction conferred by the Organic Act.

His honor considered the various acts of the Territorial Legislature, conferring or attempting to confer original common law and chancery jurisdiction on the Probate Courts, inconsistent and contrary to the Organic Act, and hence null and void.

The Probate Courts having neither common law nor chancery power, had no jurisdiction of that cause; and that court not having, by the appeal, more power than the tribunal from whene it came, it followed that the motion to dismiss must prevail. The suit therefore was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff, in the court below.

Court took a recess till 11 a.m.

11 a.m.

Court resumed its sitting.

Case of D. J. Howard vs. R. Johnson called.

Court adjourned till to-morrow, 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 8 a.m

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

His honor read over the following cases:—The people of the U. States vs. McDonald, Earl and others; the people of the United States vs. Lysander Gee; the people of the United States vs. John Scott *et al*; the people of the United States vs. George Toby; the people of the United States vs. Thomas Ivie; the people of the United States vs. Aaron Johnson; Edwin D. Webb vs. Washington Jolly, *et al*.

Court took a recess till 5 p.m.

5 p.m.

Court resumed its sitting, and then adjourned to meet at Camp Floyd on the 13th inst., to be in session there three days, to give naturalization papers; then to adjourn sine die.

F. C. ROBINSON, Reporter.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 11 a.m.

HON. Charles E. Sinclair presiding.

Court met as per adjournment, and took a recess till 12 o'clock, to meet in the basement story of the Social Hall.

12 a.m.

Court resumed its session.

Grand jury called, after which the Judge said: "I have received a communication from Mr. William Bell, setting forth reasons for his non-attendance, which being satisfactory to the court, it excuses him, and appoints Daniel H. Wells foreman for the present session.

The Judge then addressed the grand jury as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—

You will remember when you reported to me that there was no further business before you, that I dismissed you, subject to be recalled. You are now recalled by a motion of the District Attorney, he conceiving that there was a necessity for convening the grand jury again, and thus you are here. Twenty-four usually constitute a grand jury, but not more than twenty-three can be impannelled, for the reason that no number under twelve can make a presentment.

I endeavored, when the court was in session before, to call your attention to subjects that were of importance to be investigated—to subjects which it is unnecessary for me to charge you further upon, or upon the duties which you owe to yourselves, and to the community, charged as grand jurors for this third judicial district; charged to bring before this court all such parties as the evidence before you shall indicate ought to be brought to trial.

At that sitting of the court you were specially charged to inquire into criminal offences committed in this district; but some parties seem to misunderstand the intention of this court. Nothing can be further from my intention than to wrest from a magistrate any of his rights, and nothing can be further from my intention than to interfere with any of the lower courts.

So far as we are concerned we deal with those questions that are immediately before us. If you deal with those things that have evidence, or where there is sufficient to warrant you in presenting indictments, then you do your duty, and so far as this court is concerned it sits to send up to you such matters as may come to it from other courts.

This court has done nothing more in respect to this subject, than to decide that Probate Courts cannot have jurisdiction in criminal cases in this Territory, and this is a decision that was made by the other two Judges. And I repeat to you that when you take into consideration the peace of the district, and such criminal matters as may be brought before you, and when you bring in bills, then your duties with this court are at end, and no imputations can rest upon you or the court afterward.

The importance of maintaining *the public peace*, the importance of bringing offenders *to justice* as well as to punish them for their guilt, and to deter others from the commission of like offences, appeals with sufficient force, I know, to every member of this grand jury, without my endeavoring to enforce it further.

What the District Attorney may have to present, and what you may have under consideration, this court cannot know, until it is brought before it officially.

It is not for me to assume the duties of public prosecutor, but it has been reported to me that this city has been the scene of murders, and that the murderers are going about independent of law—that the guilty are at large.

It will be your duty to institute the most rigid investigation into these cases, and to maintain the dignity and honor of the law against murder, rapine and robbery, and I sit here anxious to assist you, not anxious to administer punishment but to maintain the law.

Your duty you well know, that it takes twelve of you to make a presentment, and when you wish to make any, or to receive any instruction, you will come into court.

You will meet upon your own deliberations, and I need not say anything about dispatch, for you all know the necessity and importance of it. You can retire.

Court took a recess till half past 2 o'clock, at which time it resumed, and his honor proceeded to read over the criminal docket.

The case of Phelps and Spiers, who are out on recognizance, was set for to-morrow at 9 o'clock, and that of the People vs. Thomas Colburn to come up at 11.

The trials of Delos Melvin Gipson, Yodes, an Indian, and Moses Clark, were set for Friday, after which court adjourned till to-morrow at 9 a.m.

THURSDAY.

Several witnesses in the Phelps and Spiers case not being within the process of the court, the defendants were admitted to bail on their own recognizance till next term of court.

Thomas Colburn was arraigned on a charge of shooting Capt. Hooper's negro Shep, and the following jury impannelled to try the case, viz.:

John Taylor,	Richard R. Pettit,
Jacob Weiler,	Robert Pearce,
John Reese,	Hezekiah Thatcher,
Lewis Robison,	C. A. Huntington,
George Boyd,	William H. Smith,
Thomas Frazier,	Alonzo S. Blair.

William H. Hooper, Dr. William Frame, and Elias H. Perry were duly sworn and examined for the prosecution, and William Woodland and a colored boy were examined for the defense.

Gen. Wilson and Messrs. Stout and Blair addressed the jury, who, after instructions from the court, retired in charge of the marshal.

At ten minutes past 8 o'clock the jury came into court, and reported that they had found the prisoner guilty of man-slaughter, and assessed the term of one year in the Penitentiary at hard labor, and fined him one hundred dollars.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Sept. 16.

Francis Pope was fined twenty dollars for contempt of court, in not appearing as a witness on yesterday, in the case of Colburn.

The prisoner Gipson, was brought into court; Mr. Ferguson asked for a continuance till Monday, for want of witnesses.

Court granted a continuance until to-morrow at 9 a.m., and remanded the prisoner.

Myron Brewer, indicted by the grand jury for forgery was arrested and brought into court, and himself, William A. Hickman and Famonie Jackman were bound in the sum of $3,000, for his appearance in court on Monday next.

Court took a recess till 2 o'clock, at which hour it resumed its session, and proceeded to the trial of Yoode, an Indian, indicted for stealing a mule.

Mr. Stout appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Ferguson and Blair for the defense.

A jury of twelve were sworn to try the case.

Marshal Hunt, P. A. Jackman, John Clinton and T. S. Williams were sworn and examined on the part of the prosecution.

By agreement of parties the jury took the papers and retired without argument.

At a quarter past five the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and assessed the punishment at one year in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

Mr. Ferguson gave notice that he would file a motion to set aside the verdict as contrary to evidence.

The prisoner was remanded to await his sentence.

Court adjourned till to-morrow at 9 a.m.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CEDAR VALLEY RIOT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—From the depositions of fourteen residents in Fort Cedar, as taken by the Hon. Z. Snow, Probate Judge of Cedar County, it appears:—

1. That, between the hours of 11 p.m., of Aug. 15, and 1 a.m., of the 16th, A. D., 1859, some 50 or 60 armed men from Camp Floyd set fire to a hay stack at Fort Cedar, and during ten or fifteen minutes rapidly fired bullets into said Fort, greatly endangering the lives of the men, women and children therein.

2. That, immediately after the firing ceased, three of the residents of Fort Cedar went to Camp Floyd, some five miles distant, and received the promise of Col. Smith that he would at once send a guard for their protection; but no guard came that night.

3. That on the 16th of August four residents of Fort Cedar visited the commanding officers in Camp Floyd, when one of said four received the idea that a guard of dragoons would be sent to Fort Cedar that evening, and that if infantry or footmen came around their Fort that night they need not expect any good from them; and about 11 p.m., of the 16th, a guard came, but they were infantry or footmen and NOT dragoons; and the merest accident prevented their being fired upon, in accordance with what was deemed a correct understanding.

4. That some of the aforesaid guard told some of the inhabitants of Fort Cedar that unless Howard Spencer (who is supposed, by some, to have shot one Pike) was given up, the soldiers would destroy the place, one of said guard threatening to join them in so doing.

5. That but few, if any, in Fort Cedar had so much as heard of Howard Spencer, until after the publication of the breaking of Spencer's skull by the aforesaid Pike; and that Spencer was not known in Fort Cedar, was not there, and, so far as affiants knew, had never been there.

6. That, after consultation upon the threat of destruction, as made by the aforesaid guard, the heads of families in Fort Cedar removed their women and small children to places of safety on the evening of the 17th.

7. That the three persons who visited Camp Floyd, as aforesaid, found Gen. Johnston and some other officers up, and informed them of what some soldiers had done, but some of said officers declared that it must have been gamblers who committed the outrage, to which Col. Crosman assented, stating they must have been gamblers dressed in soldiers' clothes and having their rifles.

8. That the aforesaid company of some 50 or 60 soldiers met a man, on the night of Aug. 15, on their way to Fort Cedar, and asked him whether he was a Mormon or a Gentile, and, upon his replying "a Gentile," they enjoined secrecy and let him pass.

9. That the aforesaid company of some 50 or 60 soldiers were presumed to be of company I, 10th infantry, whose quarters are very near the headquarters of Camp Floyd.

10. That the tracks of the aforesaid company of some 50 or 60 soldiers plainly showed that they came out from, and returned into, Camp Floyd near the headquarters of said camp.

11. That on the 16th of August, Col. Crosman, after referring to the shooting of Pike and McNeil, the Indian affair at Goose Creek Mountains and the one in Box Elder Kanyon, remarked, "I cannot guarantee safety to you nor to any one in Fort Cedar. There are so many outrages committed by this community that WE CANNOT CONTROL the soldiers."

12. That Lieut. Dudley, one of the officers with the aforesaid infantry guard of Aug. 16, said, "Unless the Mormons will give up Spencer, you are not safe."

13. That on the 17th of August, Gen. Johnston, after alluding to outrages which he said the Mormons had committed, asked, "Who the devil can control the soldiers, when such outrages are committed?"

14. That Col. Crosman wished for the valuation of the property injured and destroyed on the 15th of August, saying that the officers would contribute and pay the damage, "as the reputation of the army must be kept up."

15. That, pursuant to Col. Crosman's request, a bill of the property killed, damaged, and destroyed at Fort Cedar on the night of August 15, was made out, and, on the 3d of September, presented to said Crosman and other officers at Camp Floyd for payment, and that said Crosman, without examining said bill, remarked, "They had been informed the damages were much greater than they at first expected, therefore they had concluded not to pay it."

The foregoing sugeests many queries, of which the following are a few:

After Gen. Johnston's assurance 'to the people of Utah," "June 14, 1858," "that no person whatever will be in anywise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocations;" upon what principle of honor, or construction of pledges, were Gen. Johnston's soldiers permitted to destroy the property and seriously endanger the lives of persons exclusively occupied "in the peaceful pursuit of their avocations?"

If the people of Fort Cedar fairly understood that dragoons were to compose the guard on the 16th of August, and that they were to consider infantry a mob and fire upon them if they came, why were infantry ordered on said duty, unless in the sanguine hope that a collision would certainly ensue,—an event so constantly, bitterly, and strenuously sought for, from the first until now, by so many of the army?

What had Fort Cedar to do with "giving up" Howard Spencer, even though he should hereafter be proven guilty of any crime, when they did not know him, and, so far as could be learned, he was not and never had been there?

When the three residents of Fort Cedar visited Camp Floyd directly after the firing and found Gen. Johnston and other officers on the alert, how, consistent with even the laxest camp discipline, do those officers explain their apparent ignorance of the movement of so large a body of armed men from and into said camp, right by the headquarters, and that too without their knowing so much as whether they were soldiers or gamblers?

Why did said 50 or 60 soldiers ask the man they met whether he was a Mormon or a Gentile, unless they were determined to continually oppress, abuse, and try to murder American citizens solely on the ground of their religious belief, notwithstanding their hollow allegations to the contrary? "Deeds speak louder than words."

Upon what known principle of fair reasoning do Gen. Johnston and Col. Crosman saddle the killing of Pike and McNeil by unknown persons, the late Indian massacre near the Goose Creek mountains, and the late killing of a friendly Indian boy by one of Lieut. Gay's command in Box Elder kanyon, upon the people of Utah, and plead those acts as an excuse for an outrageous assault upon the innocent by their soldiery, and a reason why they "cannot control" those under their command? Better throw off all mask, and, Indian fashion, glut pent-up venom upon the first and all they meet, utterly regardless of their guilt or innocence.

Will Lieut. Dudley explain why Fort Cedar, or any place else, should be required to surrender a person unknown, guilty or innocent?

How came Col. Crosman to proffer payment, by himself and "the officers," of the damage done, "as the REPUTATION of the army must be kept up," and then, because said damage, as "they had been informed," somewhat exceeded the amount previously imagined, conclude not to pay any portion of it, thereby suffering the REPUTATION of the "gallant little army" to entirely go by the board for a difference of a few dollars?

* * * *.

REMARKS.

EDITORS OF THE MOUNTAINEER:

GENTLEMEN:—On reading the columns of the "Evening Alta California" of the 13th ult., I noticed a letter purporting to be from this place bearing the very classical cognomen of "Jeems." I am not aware who that individual is, but it is very evident to parties residing here, and who know the history of the place, that he is either wilfully wicked or notoriously ignorant. It is really singular that any person will so far forget himself as to forward such base insinuations to any periodical, and thus render himself obnoxious to the feelings of honest men. It is, however, I am sorry to say, the course generally pursued by correspondents in this place; they cannot look on any scene, nor hear of any circumstance, but they must depict it in such a manner as to be prejudicial to the interests of this community. Truth is disregarded in order that some parties may make capital on our unpopularity. I am happy that your paper is open to the refutation of such miserable slander and vile calumny, that the corrupt scribbler may not pass unscathed, and that the public mind may be disabused. Give us a fair field and no favor, and we care not for the attempts of ignorant writers, though their incognitoes be as dark as the garb of the "father of lies."

The communication of "Jeems" is only one out of the many that appear in which there is no foundation of truth, and it is hoped that in a short time such characters will receive the frowns of society, which they so richly deserve.

He says that "the U. S. Court, after much difficulty in getting a place to sit—the usual buildings and the Court House built by Uncle Sam's money both being denied—opened its session on the 25th inst." Now, gentlemen, I know of no difficulty that the officers of the U. S. Court could experience in obtaining a court-room, had any business anxiety been displayed in procuring one. It is well known that Dr. Kay, the Territorial Marshal appointed by our Legislature—who, by the way is not recognized in our U. S. Courts — obtained without the slightest trouble, the large lower room in the Council House, and proffered it to His Honor, Judge Sinclair, for court purposes, which was accepted. I have not the least doubt that the U. S. officer could have obtained it without any difficulty, had he been as assiduous and anxious for the influence of the court to be exercised as Dr. Kay.

I would like to know to what "usual buildings and court house built by Uncle Sam's money" the immaculate correspondent refers? Does he mean the Penitentiary, or the State House in Fillmore? It is notorious that Uncle Sam has no public buildings in this Territory, and has made no appropriations to erect any, but those two, the latter of which is still in an unfinished condition. The Court House now in the course of finishing in this city was built by this county alone; the means raised by the usual taxation—Uncle Sam never having appropriated one cent for the erection of any court house in this Territory. If by "usual buildings" is meant the Council House, it is well known that it was raised by the enterprize of private individuals in this city, independent of any assistance of public funds appropriated by Congress. The correspondent, "Jeems," manifests total ignorance of facts, and yet presumes to insinuate against the community. I hesitate not to say that the most of his correspondence is the result of a corrupt heart and a depraved mind, and that he is actuated by dark sinister motives.

His scurrilous remarks about the women and "the peculiar institutions of this country," are worthy a low and grovelling mind, and are evidently the result of disappointment, in the inability of certain parties to enter into our houses and sever our social ties, to gratify their own depraved feelings. Our women, as virtuous and industrious members of society, are beyond his insinuations, and in defiance of all attempts to seduce and sow discord in our domestic circles, few, very few have fallen victims to their insidious arts. To the honor of our ladies be it spoken, notwithstanding he boasts that 'the influence of the large Gentile population and emigration is telling *banefully* upon the peculiar institutions of this people." I am sorry indeed that the influence of strangers amongst us, or, as he is pleased to term it, "Gentile influence," by his own acknowledgment, is *baneful* to us, and I fear that too many wish it to be so. Instead of seeking to promote good, and use every influence for the success of our rising Territory, an antagonism seems to exist in the breasts of some that would exult at their baneful influence ruining our interests and poisoning our happiness. This is evident by the endeavors of such characters to stigmatize us, and increase the prejudices that unhappily obtain in one part of our country against fellow citizens in another place.

As I am no jester, I would seriously like to know in how many families has the aforesaid correspondent sought to impart his baneful influence. Such persons do very little towards sustaining the territory, improving our cities, spreading literature, or encouraging those arts that make society prosperous; yet they can prate of our defects, and exult in a prospect of our discomfiture. But when they are using their baneful influence in other places, where they may yet meet their deserts, we will be here, and enjoying the labors and products of our heads and hands.

I will take no notice of the other insinuations contained in his letter, which are as false and ungentlemanly as those which I have mentioned.

Wishing your useful journal success,

I am, sir, respectfully,

VINDICATOR.

A LITTLE ABOUT UTAH.

IN the N. Y. *Tribune*, of August 13th, they state there are 9000 children, 11000 women and 11000 men capable of bearing arms in all Utah; and finish the sentence by saying: "Recapitulation, 4,617 men, with about 16,500 wives. Where the deuce do they keep the 5,000 extra women? and what about the rest of the men? Verily, lies are like milk punch—swallowed and no questions asked.

The same paper states that the "Indians had been committing further depredations in Utah, in which the Mormons were implicated." By whom? The most artful rogue cries "stop thief!"

CURTIS.

HOME NEWS.

THE death of the Hon. Horace Mann, at the Yellow Springs, in Ohio, is announced. He was sixty-three years of age.

Nine guns, of rifled ordinance, on trial at Ft. Monroe, have been found far superior to the smooth-bore, after a severe test.

The Indian Bureau has been officially informed that the Indians of New Mexico show strong indications of hostility. One of the U. S. Deputy Surveyors had been forced to abandon his survey by a band of marauding Apaches.

A cargo of 600 Africans have been landed on the Florida Coast, near Tyrna. As soon as a landing was effected the vessel was fired and abandoned.

A secret vigilance committee has been organized at Leavenworth, K. T., for the purpose of breaking up extensive gangs of horse thieves and robbers.—After inflicting one or two deaths with other punishments, and gaining sufficient knowledge to effect the destruction of the different gangs, the committee disbanded.

Great excitement at Pike's Peak in consequence of the discovery of rich diggings near the head waters of the Colorado.

Gen. Sam Houston has been elected Governor of Texas.

Almost universally, a more than usually abundant harvest is reported in the Eastern States.

Twenty-six cases of suicide in a fortnight, in the States—eleven by hanging, three by drowning, six by poisoning, five by cutting their throats, and one by stabbing.

POSTAL ROUTES.—The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to a letter of a mail contractor, inquiring whether, upon renewing a mail contract upon the same route, a contractor has the right to preempt stations other than those selected under his old contract, decides in the negative. The Commissioner concludes his decision as follows: "It is therefore the opinion of this office, that, upon the renewal of a contract to carry the mail on the same route, the contractor is not entitled to select stations other than those already selected under his first contract."

GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—A native of Bugalita, a small town in the District of Boqueron, in the province of Chiriqui, new Grenada, while wandering in the forest in the vicinity of his cabin, found a small earthern jar containing divers golden images of curious and fantastic shape. He prospected around, being in the midst of an ancient Indian burial ground, and in three or four days exhumed seventy-five pounds weight of these images. In less than a fortnight over one thousand people were at work, having dug up more than 225 pounds weight of images, most of which proved to be of the finest gold. The workmanship of many exhibited no little mechanical ingenuity and skill. Quite a large proportion were of virgin gold, while others varied in purity from fifteen to twenty carats fine. The most frequent alloy was of copper. In weight these images varied from three penny-weights to six ounces, and presented wild beasts, birds, fish, reptiles, and semi-human monsters hideous to the last degree; in very many, if not all of the graves were found three plates of gold, from three to twelve inches in diameter, each pierced near the centre by two holes. The present Indian tribes of Central America have no knowledge of these huacas (burial-grounds) which abound throughout the whole country, nor of the art of making the images which are found therein. In the "History of New Grenada," by Col. Joaquin Acosta, mention is made of a discovery by the Spaniards in the fifteenth century, of similar treasures at Tema, in the Province of Antiochia; New Grenada.

A great excitement arose among the inhabitants for many miles around. Towns, flourishing estates were wholly deserted, and there was beginning to be a great dearth of possession, and considerable suffering in consequence.

The District of Boqueron, in which the huacas now being opened are situated, is between 82 degrees and 83 degrees west longitude, and 8 degrees and 9 degrees north latitude, and about 180 miles southwest of the City of Panama.

RIVER PLATE.—Urquiza has published a long manifesto declaring the province of Buenos Ayres is tyranized over by a set of bloody executioners, and his intention is to free the country from their influence and dominion. On the other hand, advices from Buenos Ayres represent that the people there are determined to oppose Urquiza, by every means in their power. Fortifications have been garrisoned and other means of defence are being repaired.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

France is arming her fleet with rifled cannon.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" says it has never been intended to support by the army of France, the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Accounts from the wine regions are unfavorable; the grapes having been injured by the excessive heat.

The "Moniteur De La Flotte," government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, to the United States.

There is something like 200,000,000 francs still unexpended of the late loan, which it is understood will be applied to the navy.

The Emperor and his advisers are reported to consider the Anglo French alliance now as ever necessary to the tranquility and prosperity of Europe.

A camp of 80,000 men was being formed at St. Maur, near Paris.

On the Emperor's return to Paris he addressed the great bodies of the State and said that he found he was about to begin a long, uncertain war, in the face of Europe in arms, ready either to dispute his success or aggrieve his reverses, so for the interests of France, he concluded peace. The Emperor of Austria says he made peace because Austria had not received from her allies the help she expected. The "New York Herald," more knowing than either, says, the Emperors made peace because both were afraid of the spirit of revolution which arose before them like a spectre. Which is right?

ITALY.

The Governor of Lombardy calls upon the editors of the journals to assume sentiments of moderation; and threatens suppression or suspension for invectives against recent events.

The King of Sardinia has recalled his representatives from Tuscany, Modena and Belogua.

A conference was to be held at Zurich the last week in July.

The Invalide Russe says the cabinets of Paris and Vienna may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

The municipality of Florence had formally expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian kingdom under Victor Emannnel, or that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy, in case annexation should be impossible.

It was rumored that the Duke of Modena proposed to arm 4000 Austrian troops to enable him to enter his States; also that a division of the French army would enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps, the Roman Legation, for the purpose simply of preserving order and allowing a free expression of public opinion.

A military convention between France and Austria in relation to Italy, has been concluded, and Lombardy is to take a fair share of the national debt.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed his willingness to abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty, and are organising and arming to oppose his return.

The provisional government of Modena is also organizing a force to oppose the return of the Duke of Modena, who, with soldiers, has left the Austrian army. It is said the Duke has abdicated in favor of his son.

The Pope has accepted the principle of an Italian confederation; a majority of the cardinals in conference voted in favor of his accepting the presidency.

The Pontifical government has issued a circular to its representatives complaining against various acts of usurpation by the King of Sardinia, against the legitimate authority of the Pope: the Holy Father being provoked to show much indignation that such enormities proceeded from the government of a Catholic King. His holiness decrees this protest to be communicated to all the European powers, and trusts they will cooperate in vindicating his rights for which purpose he invokes their assistance and protection.

Great numbers of addresses were being signed in the Romagna against the return of the clerical government. The country had resolved upon keeping up public order, and repulsing every attack by the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also that regular voting should take place in expressing the wishes of the country.

Chevalier Farrina, Governor of Modena, has, by order of the King of Sardinia, withdrawn from Sardinia authority, and the government is remitted to the municipal members. Farrini accepts a provisional regency to maintain public order and reunite the representative assembly of Modena.

French troops are to occupy the Duchies. Those who are at Rome will remain for the present where they are. Nowhere else will there be any intervention in Italy.

A Milan letter states that the extreme party is beginning to agitate, and it is possible Venetia may rise in insurrection.

Garibaldi offers himself and officers to the King of Sardinia, who refuses them.

The government of the Romagna has adopted the Code Napoleon.

Died:

In Farmington, on the morning of the 3rd inst., JACOB BIGLER, senr. Mr. Bigler was born June 9, 1793, in Harrison county, Virginia, and passed though numerous scenes of trial and hardship in common with his fellow citizens of Utah. He was a man of exemplary morals, and his grave was surrounded by many a sincere mourner.

In this City, on Thursday evening last, HENRIETTA, wife of Edward Webb, of the same place, aged 18 years and 6 months. Cause of death, convulsion fits in labor. The child, a fine boy, is alive and well. The mother survived the birth of this her first child but ten hours.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th WARD, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

WM. A. HICKMAN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW.

☞ OFFICE—EAST TEMPLE ST., OPPOSITE MILLER AND RUSSELL'S STORE. 3-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated GUM TEETH. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates, at JAS. M. BARLOW's, Watch Maker, Gold and Silver Smith, &c. (first house east of the Deseret Store, G. S. L. City. 4-tf

STRAYED,

FROM the pasture of A. Coons, one bay mule, about 12 and a half hands high, branded H. on the left hip, with a half moon cut out of his right ear, tail shaved with bunch cut off. The finder will please bring him to the store of J. C. Little & Co., where a liberal reward will be paid. 3—1t.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who have borrowed FLAX SEED from the General Tithing Office, are requested to return the same as soon as possible; and persons who owe Tithing Flax Seed are also requested to forward the same to the General Tithing Office as early as possible, as it is wanted for use immediately.

4-tf E. HUNTER.

ISAAC BROCKBANK

STILL retains his old stand on East Temple Street south of Livingston, Bell & co's, where he is prepared to furnish those who call upon him with the choicest Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausages, &c., &c., on the most reasonable terms. Call and see me. 3-tf

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the County Court of Great Salt Lake County, on Friday, the 9th instant, N. V. Jones, select man, having tendered his resignation, the Court unanimously appointed EZEKIEL F. GARDNER, of Great Salt Lake City, Select Man for G. S. L. County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the above resignation, until the next General Election. 4-tf

The Utah Branch of the D. A. and M. Society,

WILL hold their first EXHIBITION in the Store-house, in the Tithing Office Yard, at Provo, on Friday, the 30th September.

4-tf DANL. GRAVES, Sec.

COW STRAYED.

STRAYED from City Creek Kanyon, on Saturday, 10th inst., a red COW: has a bell strapped around the neck, star in forehead, short horns, crop off right ear; Church brand of left hip, and C. C. on left horn, vented.

Any person who will deliver said cow to me, or give such information as will lead to her recovery, will be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN T. CAINE,

1-tf At Prest B. Young's Office.

STATE FAIR.

THE State Fair will come off at G. S. L. City on the 3d & 4th of October; all persons wishing to avail themselves of the privileges of the Society, are notified that they must become members or renew their membership before the first day of October.

Tickets for membership, $2,00

Renewal of do 1,00

It is expected the people will give every encouragement to the Society.

J. C. LITTLE,

3-3t Treasurer of the D. A. & M. Society.

BIRD AND FOSTER,

CABINET MAKERS, TURNERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

ALL kinds of work in the above lines of business, executed neatly and on the shortest notice.

South of Livingston, Bell & Co's, East Temple street. 3—tf.

DAY AND MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. COOKE takes this method of thanking her patrons for the past proofs she has received of their confidence in her as a teacher, and of informing them and the community generally, that she purposes re-opening her school on MONDAY, the 19th of September, 1859, at her residence, 14 h Ward.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOOL:—

Primary Class . . . $4 per quarter.

Advanced Class . . . 5 do.

Instructions on Piano Forte or Melodeon, at the residence of the pupils, full hour lessons, ... $15 per quarter.

On Melodeon at Mrs. C's residence $12 per quarter.

On Melodeon with use of instrument daily $15 per quarter.

Half-hour Lessons on the above instruments half price.

Payment to be made invariably half in advance.

N. B. A few pupils from the country can obtain board in Mrs. C's family. 3-2t

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE!!

TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER!

THOUSANDS of bereaved and disconsolate widows and orphans mourning in the bitterness of despair, and refusing to be comforted, simply because they have neglected, in the season thereof, to provide themselves with

LIFE-LIKE

LIKENESSES,

Such as are taken by

STURGESS AND TAYLOR,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

where tumultuous multitudes of enchanted patrons throng daily to receive those magnificent Xylographic Pictures, which they still continue to present to their numerous friends, at the ridiculously

LOW PRICES

which their immense amount of Stock has enabled them to introduce—where Pictures are copied, cleaned and repaired—where Likenesses are taken in various styles for inclosing in letters, and where Jewelry and Cases of almost every description are kept constantly on hand! Go and examine their work, and you will feel to exclaim with the Queen of Sheba, "*The half has not been told me.*"

STURGESS & TAYLOR,

East Temple Street, just south of the

4-tf Salt Lake House.

JORDAN MILLS

ON HAND AGAIN!

WE have just completed some important improvements in the machinery of Jordan Mills and are now prepared to turn out a much superior articles of

FLOUR

to any we have before supplied to the public.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Bakers and others who may want a superior article of FLOUR.

☞ Samples always to be found at the JORDAN MILLS DEPOT.

Those who come from a distance for grinding can return with their grist by stopping over night.

☞ WANTED—A first rate Miller, one without a family would be preferred.

A. GARDNER,

G. A. SMITH,

3-tf D. R. ALLEN, Miller.

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments choosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

LITTLE WILLIE TAKEN UP.

BY REV. E. H. SEARS.

Some have thought that in the dawning,
In our being's freshest glow,
God is nearer little children
Than their parents ever know;
And that, if you listen sharply,
Better things than you can teach,
And a sort of mystic wisdom,
Trickles through their careless speech.

How it is I cannot answer—
But I know a little child
Who, among the thyme and clover,
And the bees, was running wild;
And he came one summer evening,
With his ringlets o'er his eyes,
And his hat was torn in pieces,
Chasing bees and butterflies.

"Now I'll go to bed, dear mother,
For I'm very tired of play!"
And he said his "Now I lay me"
In a kind and careless way.
And he drank the cooling water
From his little silver cup,
And said, gayly, "When it's morning,
Will the angels take me up?"

Down he sank, with roguish laughter,
In his little trundle-bed,
And the kindly god of slumber
Showered poppies o'er his head.
"What could mean his speaking strangely?"
Asked his musing mother then—
"O, 'twas nothing but his prattle:
What can he of angels ken?"

There he lies, how sweet and placid!
And his breathing comes and goes
Like a zephyr moving softly,
And his cheek is like a rose:
But she leaned her ear to listen
If his breathing could be heard—
"Oh!" she murmured, "if the angels
Took my darling at his word!"

Night within its folded mantle
Hath the sleepers both beguiled,
And within its soft embraces
Rest the mother and the child.
Up she starteth from her dreaming,
For a sound has struck her ear—
And it comes from little Willie,
Lying on his trundle near.

Up she springeth, for it strikes
Upon her troubled ear again,
And his breath, in louder fetches,
Travels from his lungs in pain;
And his eyes are fixing upward
On some face beyond the room;
And the blackness of the spoiler
From his cheek hath chased the bloom.

Never more his "Now I lay me"
Will be said from mother's knee;
Never more, among the clover,
Will he chase the humble-bee.
Through the night she watched her darling,
Now despairing, now in hope;
And about the break of morning
Did the angels take him up!

GLEANINGS.

DR. DODGE AND THE IRISHMAN.—When Dr. Dodge, the eclectic physician, was lecturing in this country on the laws of health, and especially on the evils of tea and coffee, he happened to meet, one morning at the breakfast table, a witty son of Erin, of the better class. Conversation turning on the doctor's favorite subject, he addressed our Irish friend as follows:—"Perhaps you think I would be unable to convince you of the deleterious effects of tea and coffee?" "I don't know, but I'd like to be there when you do it." "Well," said the Doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health, will you abstain from their use?" Sure and I will, sir." "How often do you use tea and coffee?" asked the Doctor. "Morning and night, sir." "Well," said the Doctor, "Do you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain on going to bed?" "I do, indeed I do!" replied Erin. "And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes in the morning?" "Troth, I do, sir." "Well," said the Doctor, with an air of confidence and assurance in his manner, "that is the tea and coffee." "Is it, indeed? Faith, and I always thought it was the whisky I drank!" The company roared with laughter, and the Doctor quietly retired. He was beaten.

VERY TOUCHING.—We are indebted to Mr. L——, recently returned from a whaling voyage, for the following touching narrative:

"On the home voyage of one of our New York and Liverpool packets, she being crowded with emigrants, that awful scourge, the ship fever, broke out. The carpenter of the vessel, one of nature's noblemen, and having on board his little son, a lad of twelve summers, was one of the first victims. His shipmates sadly enclosed his body in his hammock, and having read over him the burial service, and attached to his feet a grindstone, for the purpose of sinking it, committed it to the embrace of old ocean. The poor boy, overcome with grief at the loss of his natural protector, sprang overboard, and before he could be rescued was beyond the reach of human aid.

On the day following the burial a large shark was noticed in the wake of the ship, and, as it was almost calm, the sailors asked permission to catch it, which was granted by the captain. Having procured a hook, and attached a chain and line, and baited it with pork, they cast it overboard, and soon had the pleasure of hooking the monster, and, with the aid of the windlass they hauled the writhing mass on board. As it lay on the deck in its death struggles, the sailors heard a rumbling noise that seemed to proceed from within the dying captive. Taking the ship axe, they soon cut their way into the now dead fish, and, to their great surprise, found that it had swallowed the carpenter, grindstone, and boy, and that the former, who had swooned, and rigged up the grindstone, and, with the assistance of the boy to turn it, *was just grinding his jack knife to cut his way out.*

A NEW STORY.—The latest Munchausen story was related by a boy who was begging in the streets of Pittsburgh, Va., the other day. He said he was a cabin boy, and for some of his mischievous pranks, was headed up in a water-cask with only the bung hole to breathe through. On the following night a squall came up, the ship went down with all on board except himself, the cask containing him having rolled over into the sea on a sudden lurch of the vessel. Fortunately it kept bung up, and after thirty hours' floating about, he was cast on the coast, where, after he had made desperate efforts to relieve himself, he gave himself up to die. Some cows strolling along the beach were attracted by the cask, and in switching around it one of them accidentally dipped her tail into the bung hole, which the boy immediately grasped, and "froze on to" with admirable resolution. The cow started off, and after running about three hundred yards the cask struck against a rock, and was knocked to pieces. After wandering about for several days, he hailed a vessel, and was carried to City Port, from whence he proceeded to Pittsburgh.

VARIETIES.

ONE of the Western editors speaking of a large and fat cotemporary, remarked that if all flesh was grass, he must be a load of hay. "I suspect I am," said the fat man, "from the way the asses are nibbling at me."

A corresoondent of the 'Scientific American' relates that a crock of butter was recently recovered from the wreck of a steamboat, which had been sunk in sand under water for seventeen years, and was found to be as sound and sweet as on the day it was made. He therefore suggests sinking butter in a well or cistern for preservation.

It is said that ivy will not cling to a poisonous tree or other substance. What a pity that the tendrils of woman's heart have not the same salutary instinct.

A clergyman who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was "one of the few. Such a jewel of a Christian—you cannot find his equal, you know." To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "bet I will."

A stuttering man, at a public table, had occasion to use a pepper box. After shaking it with all due vehemence, and turning it in various ways, he found that the pepper was in no wise inclined to come forth.

'T-th-this p-pep-per box,' he exclaimed, with a sagacious grin, 'is so-something like myself.'

'Why?' asked a neighbor.

'P-poo-poor delivery,' he replied.

Looking out of the window, one summer evening, Luther saw on a tree at hand, a little bird making his brief and easy disposition for a night's rest. 'Look,' said he, 'how that little fellow preaches faith to us all! He takes hold of his twig, tucks his head under his wing, and goes to sleep, leaving God to think for him!'

A young gentleman who has just married a little beauty, says 'she would have been taller, but she is of such precious materials that nature couldn't afford it.'

A merchant lately advertised for a clerk 'who could bear confinement.' He received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

'Susan, stand up and let me see what you've learned. What does c-h-a-i-r spell?' 'I don't know, ma'am.' 'Why, you ignorant critter! What do you sit on?' 'O, ma'am, I don't like to tell.' 'What on earth is the matter with the gal? Tell—what is it?' 'I don't like to tell; it was Bill Brant's knee, but he never kissed me but three times.' 'Arthquakes and apple sauce!' exclaimed the mistress, and she fainted.

An attorney before a bench of magistrates, a short time ago, told the bench, with great gravity, 'that he had two witnesses in court, in behalf of his client, and they would be sure to speak the truth, for he had no opportunity to communicate with them!'

A man greatly in debt, on his death bed, said to his friends: 'I only wish to live till I have paid my debts.' His friends commended the motive of his prayer, and the sick man in a low tone proceeded:—'And if heaven would grant me this favor, I know my life would be very long indeed!'

In the House of Correction is a prisoner aged 86 years. His manners are easy and his mein condescending, but he has a peculiar forte in bestowing benedictions. In return for a favor of one of the overseers, a day or two since, he gave utterance to the following—'May the pearly gates of heaven stay be open to ye, and if they ain't, it's a d—d shame.' The overseer was deeply affected.—[New Bedford Mercury.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Our List of Agents was, of course, got up rather hastily, and we have been necessitated to enlarge and revise it, partly because we afterwards learned that some of them did not reside in the places specified, and others could not attend to the agency business. We wish those given below to report to us, as early as possible, whether they can, and are willing to, act as Agents, and, if so, the number of papers they wish us to send them respectively.

WASHINGTON COUNTY:

Santa Clara,	Jacob Hamblin.
Toquerville,	Joshua T. Wilies.
Virgin City,	Andrew J. Stratton.
Washington,	J. D. McCullough.
Harmony,	William R. Davis.

IRON COUNTY:

Hamilton,	Samuel Hamilton,
Cedar City,	Richard F. Morris,
Johnson's Fort,	Sexton Johnson,
Parowan,	James Lewis.
Paragoonah,	Marius Ensign.

BEAVER COUNTY:

Beaver,	Charles W. Wandell.
Minersville,	James H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY:

Meadow Creek,	William King.
Fillmore,	John A. Ray.
Cedar Springs,	David Savage.

SAN PETE COUNTY:

Manti,	Geo. Peacock.
Fort Ephraim,	James T. S. Allred.
Mount Pleasant,	William Seely.
Moroni,	G. W. Bradley.

JUAB COUNTY:

Nephi,	M. D. Hambleton.

CEDAR COUNTY:

Camp Floyd, Fairfield,	Fred Walker.

UTAH COUNTY:

Goshen,	Phineas W. Cook.
Santaquin,	Wm. McBride.
Payson,	William W. Rust.
Pond Town,	D. P. Raney.
Spanish Fork,	A. K. Thurber.
Springville,	Abraham Day.
Provo City,	Silas Smith.
Pleasant Grove,	W. G. Sterrett,
Lake City,	L. E. Harrington,
Lehi,	John Brown.
Alpine City,	John W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY:

Gardner's Mills,	D. R. Allen.
Draperville,	David James.
Union,	Warren Foote.
Mormon,	William Watkins.
Mill Creek,	Frank Neff.
West Mill Creek,	Reuben Miller.
Taylorsville,	Samuel Bennion.

TOOELE COUNTY:

Tooele City,	Eli B. Kelsey.
Grantsville,	A. C. Brower.
E. T. City,	Ormus E. Bates.

DAVIS COUNTY:

Bountiful,	W. S. Muir,
Centerville,	Judson J. Stoddard.
Farmington,	James Lellhead.
Kaysville,	Lot Smith. Christopher Layton.

WEBER COUNTY:

Ogden,	C. W. West.
North Ogden,	Thomas Dunn.
East Weber,	T. J. Osborn.
South Weber,	Richard Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.

Brigham City,	M. O. Jensen.
North Willow Creek,	Salmon Warner.

CACHE COUNTY:

Cache Valley,	Peter Maughan. James G. Willie.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY:

Fort Bridger,	Wm. A. Carter.

CARSON COUNTY:

Thomas Knott,	John K. Trumbo.

CALIFORNIA.

Petaluma County,	George W. Oman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the County Court at its next regular term, to grant to me the privilege of working the Coal bed, recently discovered by me, in Coal Creek Kanyon.

JOHN SPRIGGS.
G.S.L. City, Aug. 29, 1859. 2-4t

G. GUDMUNDSEN,
JEWELER, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
A few doors South of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s,

WILL promptly attend to all business in his line, which he may be favored with. 3-tf

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE!!

WM. NIXON,
EAST TEMPLE ST.,
NEXT DOOR NORTH OF WASHINGTON SALOON,

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends to call and examine his large and well selected stock of GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, suited in every respect to the wants of the citizens of this Territory, as well as to the emigrant traveler, and parties fitting out for the plains.

The goods are all new and just imported from the East, where they were selected with care expressly for this market

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS,
(Bottled and in Barrels;)
Tobacco and Cigars,
Of a superior quality; and
QUEENSWARE.

Also, a Choice Assortment of

Yankee Notions, Small Wares, Edgings, Laces, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.,

All of a superior quality and to be sold at prices to suit the times.

ALSO AT HIS STORE AT
FAIRFIELD,
Near CAMP FLOYD.

Can always be found every species of Merchandise needed by the farmers and the public generally, to which he respectfully calls the attention of his friends in the south.

☞ A liberal allowance made to country dealers.

Small Profits & Quick Returns!

WM. NIXON.

$5 REWARD.

LOST, stolen or strayed, from the subscriber, on the 6th inst., an iron gray PONY, roach mane, and clipped tail.

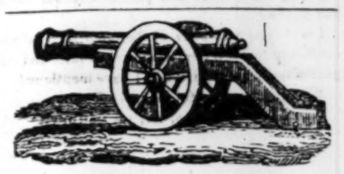
Please to deliver to Joseph A. Gebow, at the "New World" and charges will be paid.

G. S. L. City. 3-1t

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a BROOM FACTORY, in the 2nd Ward, 3 blocks south of Gibson's, on Emigration street, where they intend keeping a good article of brooms on hand for sale. They will also take broom corn to work up on shares. A share of public patronage is solicited.

THOMAS COLBORN,
2-tf HENRY TRIBE.



LIKENESSES
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST,

AT the old Stand over A. Taylor & Sons, SIGN of the CANNON.

Having purchased a new lot of superior CASES, LOCKETS, BREASTPINS, &c., at the now fashionable price of "COST and FREIGHT," I can now sell the various

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES,

such as Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Leather and Paper Types, at much lower prices than I have during the year past.

☞ Call and examine specimens.

2-tf M. CANNON.

GEORGE CRONYN & CO.

HAVING purchased the well SELECTED STOCK of

H. S. ELDREDGE & Co.,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., beg leave to say they have now opened the goods at Geo. Cronyn's old stand, near Bishop Hunter's, G. S. L. City, and offer them at retail. They assure the public they have put prices at a low figure.

You are invited to call and examine.

The Stock consists in part of

Staple Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
Oils, Turpentine, Alcohol,
Window Glass, Hay and Manure
Forks, Shovels, Spades,
Scythes and Snaths,
Cotton Yarn and Dye Stuffs, &c.

☞ TERMS, Cash or ready pay. ☜

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED
2-tf

D. AMY,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, bringing with him a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER,
SHEET IRON, &c. &c.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully asks his old friends to call and see him and renew their patronage, and invites those who have not given his stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see him.

☞ To be found at his own store on East Temple Street. 2-tf

W. S. GODBE,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
East Temple Street.

ALL varieties of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. continually on hand.
Prescriptions promptly and carefully filled.—1-tf

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE!

GILBERT CLEMENTS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Emigrants going East or West can be accommodated with all they require, of the best quality and at the lowest prices—such as flour, bacon, tin ware, prairie clothing, &c., &c.

East Temple Street. 1—tf.

JAMES FRODSHAM,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, &c.
SHOP, THREE DOORS SOUTH OF NIXON'S STORE.

PROMPT attention paid to all orders, and a full supply of materials constantly on hand. 1tf

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS VARIETIES, CARRIED ON IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFICE OF

THE MOUNTAINEER:



HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
BLANKS,
CHECKS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, &c., &c.,

EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT FAIR RATES.

ALSO

BOOK BINDING

DONE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf CLAUDE.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Wm. H. Hooper's herd ground, on Weber river, a Red two year old HEIFER and CALF. The heifer branded S in a circle on left shoulder, two holes in right ear.

Whoever can inform me of the whereabouts of said cow and calf, please do so and receive the reward.

J. M. SIMMONS.
G.S. L. City, Aug. 27, 1859. 1-4

JOHN ASH,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
First Door south of Livingston, Bell & Co.

REPAIRS promptly attended to. I am an old hand. Try me. 1-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.
FERGUSON & BLAIR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Territory.

OFFICE, COUNCIL HOUSE.

We will attend promptly to the Collection of all DEBTS or ACCOUNTS entrusted to our care.

JORDAN MILLS DEPOT!!

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION STORE.

FELT & ALLEN

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a store on East Temple Street, west side, Salt Lake City, where at all times may be found **FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED,** which will be sold low for cash or exchanges for produce; also on hand, a choice assortment of **GROCERIES.** A share of patronage solicited.

Always on hand, a choice article of ALLEN'S FLOUR.

N. H. FELT.
1-tf DANIEL R. ALLEN.

UNITED STATES MAIL COACH
FOR THE CAPITAL!

A **SEMI-WEEKLY LINE,** between Salt Lake City and Fillmore,

The Stages conveying the

UNITED STATES MAILS

Will leave Salt Lake City and Fillmore Post Office every Monday and Thursday, at 7 a.m. and make the trip through in three days.

Those desirous of travelling with safety and speed, to and from the Southern part of the Territory, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

FARE—From SALT LAKE CITY to PROVO $3 00
" " " SALT CREEK 6 00
" " " FILLMORE CITY 12 00

Fare to be paid or arranged for at the time of starting. All Baggages or parcels, taken by passengers, charged extra. JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
1-tf Contractor.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
C. H. BASSETT & CO.,

HAVE opened an Auction and Commission Store, next door to Hockaday & Burr, where they will sell at **PUBLIC AUCTION** a general variety of Merchandize, such as all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Clothing; in short, every kind of Goods usually found in a Variety Store.

Also, at their auction block in front of the premises, Horses, Cattle, Mules, Wagons, Harnesses, &c., &c.

☞ AUCTION EVERY DAY. ☜

C. H. BASSETT & Co.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer. 1-tf

BEWARE OF POISON!!

YOU can have all your wants supplied with the pure dew from the MOON, $4 per gallon—50cts. per pint, by applying to JAMES BROWN.
1-tf 14th Ward.

JAMES M. BARLOW,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
FIRST DOOR EAST OF DESERET STORE.

ENGRAVING neatly and promptly attended to. A fresh supply of material at hand. Call and see Kentucky Jim. 1-tf

NEW YORK.

PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & Co,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,
200 Broadway, New York,

ROBT. W. PULLIAM. | DAVID RANKIN.
ANDREW J. WILLS. | EBEN MASON.
H. M. McELRATH. 1-tf

J. C. LITTLE. A. O. SMOOT.
J. C. LITTLE & Co.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
South Temple Street, opposite the Tabernacle,

WOULD respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally that they are prepared to

RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Also, Mules, Horses, Cattle, Wagons, Carriages, &c., to

SELL ON COMMISSION,
at PRIVATE SALE or PUBLIC AUCTION.

Having an abundance of Storage Room, Merchants and other persons coming to the city with goods or merchandize, will find it to their advantage to

CALL AND SEE US,

before entering into any arrangements for the disposition of their goods, or teams, which will enable them to save heavy payments and other expenses, and obtain a speedy return.

There is a Large Corral attached to the premises, inclosed by a good plank fence, eight feet high, and we shall keep constantly on hand

HAY AND FEED FOR SALE.

We are closing out a stock of **GROCERIES,** &c., at low rates, consisting in part of black and green Teas, Coffee, double refined crushed Sugar, Preserved Fruits, Figs and Raisins, Oysters and Sardines, fresh Tamarinds, Pickles, Powder in kegs and canisters, Soap and Candles, Pepper, Spices and Mustard, Cotton Yarn, Nails and Glass, Axes and Knives, Spades and Shovels, Boots and Shoes, and all common Articles of Bourbon and Rye Whiskey. Also a fountain of Wagons, suitable for handpowers.

Great Salt Lake City, Aug. 6th, 1859. 1-tf

WILLIAM FRANCIS, M. D.,
SURGEON, &c.

OFFICE at Residence, South Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 1-tf

JOHN HAY,
Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence. 1-tf

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

HENRY E. BOWRING,
Saddle and Harness Maker,

CORNER of Main Street, next door to the Post Office, has always on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harness, which he will exchange for Cash, or Produce.

N. B. Carriages trimmed with neatness and despatch.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 24, 1859. 1-tf

OCTAVE URSENBACH,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
EAST TEMPLE ST., IN GODBE'S DRUG STORE,
G. S. L. City, Utah.

A FULL assortment of materials will be received in two or three weeks.

Currency, Territorial, County and City Scrip, and produce taken for pay. 1-tf

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

AT GEORGE GODDARD'S
SALOON AND BAKERY

MAY be had, direct from Dr. Robin's Patent Fountain, the most delicious **BEVERAGE** at 10 cents per glass; also, Valley Tan Barley **BEER,** from the same Fountain at 10 cents per glass.

SANGAREES & PUNCHES, 25 cents per glass.
ICE CREAM, 25 cents per glass.
MUSK AND WATER MELONS kept cool in the Ice House.
STOMACH BITTERS, $1 50 per bottle.
Daniel Webster's CIGARS, No. 1 Quality, Eight for $1, or $7 50 per box; &c., &c.
Cakes, Pies, Buns, Crackers and Hard Bread.

The following California Newspapers, viz:—
The Police Gazette,
Spirit of the Times,
Weekly Bulletin,
Weekly Alta,
Weekly San Joaquin Republican; all at 15cts. each, or 2 for 25 cents.

A good assortment of Eastern Papers and Magazines expected in a week or two, and will be sold at EASTERN PRICES, either by single copy, or yearly subscription.

☞ More particulars on their arrival. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

THE GLOBE,
UPPER BROADWAY, G.S.L. CITY.
DAVID CANDLAND, LESSEE.
BOARDING HOUSE

IS now open for the accommodation of gentlemen requiring first-class board, at rates as low as any house in town. The table is supplied with every thing the market affords. The personal attention of the proprietor is given, to insure on all occasions, the comfort of his guests. The house is so situated as to be above the bustle and turmoil of business; yet near enough to be convenient. There is no regular bar kept. Guests can be supplied with choice Wines and Cigars.

TERMS:—

Board per Week,	$10 00
" Day,	2 50
Single Meal,	1 00

A few private bed-rooms are attached, without the peculiar annoyances.

Gentlemen visiting the city, either temporarily or as permanent residents will find the house all they can ask.

REFERENCES:

Livingston, Bell & Co.
Messrs. Dyer, Brother & Co.
Governor A. Cumming.
Hon. J. Hartnett, Secretary of State.
Dr. J. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Thomas Adams, Esq.
Gilbert & Gerrish.
Miller, Russell & Co.
Shrader, Funk & Co.
Barbee & Co.
W. Nixon, Esqr.
Staines, Needham & Co.
Little, Smoot & Co. 1-tf

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Utah, that we have associated ourselves in the Mercantile Business, and received our first TRAIN OF MERCHANDISE, which we now offer to a discerning public at a small advance on cost. We hope to gain the confidence of the people, as our motto is "small profits and quick returns," and by strict attention to business, merit a continuance of the liberal patronage we have individually received.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF EVERY VARIETY OF FANCY AND DOMESTIC
GROCERIES.

A Large and well selected stock of domestic and imported

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of—

Prints of every description, De Laines, Bleached Goods, Shawls, &c., &c.

Also one of the best selected stocks, consisting of

NOTIONS, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, LADIES' GENTS AND CHILDRENS' BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING.

that have ever been brought to this market.

Also a large stock of CIGARS, CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. Several thousand pounds of

BACON.

We especially call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to our

LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS
Steeled and unsteeled.

CAST AND SLAB STEEL

For repairing Plows and Machinery. Cut, Wrought and HORSE SHOE NAILS. Iron and Steel BAND RIVETS, &c., &c.

Which we are now selling, wholesale or retail, to suit our customers.

Emigrants and Expeditions

Can be supplied on the shortest notice, and in the satisfaction.

STAINES, NEEDHAM, & Co.
East side of Great Salt Lake Street,
Great Salt Lake City.